one of the most distinguished harpists of any period and almost the earliest English instrumentalist to achieve a great reputation abroad.

Great singers have not been quite so common, yet they include Giuditta Pasta (for whom Bellini wrote "La Norma"), Pauline Lucca, the first "Africana", and Lilli Lehmanns (a half-Jewess), as well as Julius Lieban, Joseph Schwarz, Alexander Kipnis, Hermann Jadlowker and Richard Tauber.

Among the great Jewish conductors may be mentioned Walter Damrosch and his family, whose services for the upbuilding of the great musical tradition of the United States have been so conspicuous: and Hermann Levi, one of the most notable Wagnerian conductors and producers. Nearer to our own day and equally famous are Bruno Walter, Otto Klemperer, Ossip Gabrilowitch, Ferdinand Hiller, Leo Blech, and the Frenchman, Pierre Monteux, who (it is said) was engaged to replace Bruno Walter at a concert in 1933, under the impression that he was "Aryan[35].[1] In England, Sir Julius Benedict was for a long time a leading figure in the musical world. Sir Landon Ronald is pre-eminent not only in the sphere of conducting, but also as head of one of the leading British Conservatoires of Music.

Critics and theoreticians include Heinrich Porges, Wagner's greatest champion, and Eduard Hanslick, his greatest opponent; Guido Adler, leader of the "Vienna School"; Max Friedlander, the great authority on German folk-music; Oscar Bie, historian of the dance and the

opera; and Egon Wellesz, one of SchOnberg's foremost followers in Austria and the great authority on the music of the Orient. In England Alfred Kalisch, in his day, was particularly highly-esteemed as a critic.

[1] Another great name to be taken into account is that of Sir George Henschel, singer, composer, and founder of the London Symphony Orchestra.